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APPENDICES.

Final Report on the Famine of 1905-06 in the Karauli State.

1.—The Economic and Agricultural Conditions of the Affected Tract before the Famine.

1. It will be convenient to commence this report by an examination of the subject cited above.

It seems to be generally admitted that the effects of the Famine of 1899-1900 are still observable in Karauli, especially in that part of the State known as the Dang or uplands, consisting of a stony plateau generally covered with scrub jungle, and affording little culturable land, but extensive grazing in normal years to large herds of cattle.

2. Times were not as bad as in 1899-1900 in Karauli as they were in other Rajputana States; still the scarcity almost amounted to famine, and the people had a hard struggle, and the Durbar made no attempt to afford them assistance.

3. The majority of the people emigrated across the Chambal to more favoured spots in Gwalior, the pastoral population of the Dang driving their cattle with them.

4. Having weathered the famine, the people returned in 1900, but only to be called upon to meet demands for payment of suspensions of revenue which they were not in a position to pay. Owing to the objectionable Revenue system in Karauli the people seem to have been constantly harassed with exorbitant demands, and to have been in a chronic state of poverty since the Famine of 1899-1900, from which they had not entirely recovered in 1905. A table marked Appendix I is attached showing the arrears of land revenue in the different Tahsils of this State commencing from Sambat 1956 (1900) down to the close of the last revenue year. The present system of collection is doubly objectionable inasmuch as the State fails to realise its just dues, and the cultivators are squeezed to fill the pockets of the persons who are authorised to make the collection.

5. A wave of severe cold passing over North-western India in January and February 1905 made matters worse by ruining what promised to be a bumper Rabi harvest. The outturn was in consequence much below normal, and is estimated to have been only about 8 annas or 50 per cent. of normal.

The serious failure of the monsoon of 1905, as shown in the table of rainfall appended to para. 8 (I) of this report, caused practically a total loss of Kharif harvest on which the people of this State depend to a large extent. What the exact extent of the failure of the harvest amounted to will be seen by an examination of the table given below, giving the revenue collection actually realised from the Kharif crop :—

Serial Number.	Name of Tahsil.	Budgeted Allotment.	Actual Collection.	Ratio per Rupee.
				Rs. A. P.
1	Hazur	53,500	20,000	0 5 0
2	Jirota	25,000	11,000	0 7 0
3	Machilpur	37,000	7,000	0 3 0
4	Mandrael	46,000	9,000	0 3 0
5	Utgir	31,000	1,900	0 0 11
	Total ...	1,92,000	48,000	0 4 0

2. Of the five Tahsils of the State the harvest may be said to have totally failed in all except the Southern Tahsil of Jirota, of which the area is 183 sq. miles out of a total of 1,237 sq. miles in which the Karauli State is comprised. In the Tahsil in question the rainfall was more timely and favourably distributed, and that received in September practically saved the situation there In addition to this the sandy soil found in this Tahsil and in other portions of the Karauli State seems to possess the valuable property of retaining moisture for a very long time even after the surface has dried, and the Tahsil is also admirably protected by magnificent irrigation wells, which were of the greatest assistance not only in saving a considerable portion of the Kharif but in raising a very good Rabi harvest in 1906.

3. As regards the latter harvest I prefer to postpone my reference to it in detail until the degree of distress is discussed. The table showing the Kharif collection indicates that out of a demand of Rs. 1,92,000 only Rs. 48,000 were realised. I was able however to ascertain in the course of my earlier tours in the State in November and December 1905, that much pressure and hardship had been inflicted to realise this small sum. Practically speaking in the Tahsils of Machilpur and Utgir nothing should have been realised; the collections however from Jirota and Hazur were not perhaps so objectionable as in the latter Tahsil. Some produce was obtained in the portions adjoining Jirota. Shortly after my arrival in Karauli in November I was able to induce the Darbar to issue an order putting a stop to all further collections on account of the Kharif, which matter will be discussed hereafter under the heading of "Suspensions" and of "Remissions of Revenue."

4. Before leaving the subject of the failure of the harvest it will be interesting to note the Kharif crop on which the people chiefly depend in the Karauli State. The principal crop appears to be "Bajra," which is sown and flourishes on the light sandy soil of which there is so much in Karauli. The crop requires a very small amount of rain to bring it to maturity, provided the rainfall is suitably distributed. It seems to possess great drought-resisting power, and the short period of 2½ months is usually sufficient to mature it. Wherever "Bajra" is sown it is customary to sow other crops such as "Moth," "Mung," "Urad." These latter crops are of low growth and are protected from the sun by the high Bajra stalks with which they do not interfere, and are reaped at the same time as the latter. Jowar appears to be sown in the Jirota Tahsil and parts of Utgir only. On the Dang or hilly uplands rice is largely grown on small tanks constructed to hold up water in ravines and other such localities; these small tanks are locally known as "Pokhars." It will be easily understood that in a year of bad rainfall there is small hope of realising the rice crop on the Dang, so that this harvest there in 1905 was a total failure, and as there was no September rainfall the Pokhars were dry and could not be sown with barley in October as is usually done.

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go. The population of the Dang being largely pastoral was confronted with disaster as soon as the shortage of pasturage made itself felt at the beginning of September, and the majority of the people at once emigrated to Malwa with their cattle, which was the wisest and only possible course for them to follow. The remaining people who left the State emigrated because they saw that the Durbar had no intention of affording relief. I give below a table showing the population of each tahsil, as I estimated it after enquiries made during my tours in November and December :—

Tahsil.	Normal Population.	Famine Population.
Hazur	67,000	60,000
Mandrael	21,000	14,000
Utgir	11,000	5,500
Machilpur ...	24,000	12,000
Jirota	32,000	32,000

The estimate framed by me was certainly not excessive, and I am inclined to believe the numbers during the Famine were even less at first, but considerable numbers returned as soon as relief works had been properly organised.

The classes who were chiefly affected by the calamity were the small cultivators and agricultural labourers and herdsmen whose cattle had died. These consist almost entirely in the affected tracts named above, of Gujars, Minas, Káchis and Chamárs. The figures of the last census show that the numbers of these castes in the Karauli State were as follows :—

Gujars	15,000
Minas	31,000
Chamárs	23,000
Káchis	12,000
Total ...	81,000 say 80,000

3. Assuming that the estimate framed by me of the population during the famine in the four worst affected tahsils, *viz.*, 91,000, was a fairly correct one, it will be seen that 80,000 of that number represent the classes who felt the stress of famine most acutely. Therefore out of the 30,000 odd persons who emigrated it is presumable that the majority consisted of the classes named.

In Karauli City the classes which were the most affected by the hardness of the times were the weavers and chamars. In consequence of no relief being afforded them they seem to have left the city early in September. The Rajputs in many instances suffered greatly no doubt, but prejudice and pride of race prevented them from coming into the relief lists. As regards the degree of distress, there is no doubt that the herdsmen of the Dang were the first to feel the pinch owing to the entire failure of pasturage, and grasping the situation they left the State for the Central India pasture lands as pointed out above. Those that remained lost nearly all their cattle and supported themselves by resorting to relief works as soon as such were opened. I reached Karauli on

the 20th November, and it was obvious that there was no time to be lost, if the situation was to be met and lives saved. This conclusion could have been arrived at by an inspection of the workers on the small tests works which had been commenced in the neighbourhood, and within reach of Karauli, and it was obvious that scarcity was rapidly drifting to famine. I heard even worse accounts of Machilpur and Mandrael and also of Utgir, and my tours in these tahsils which I carried out with as little delay as possible showed that the situation there was serious. The general physical condition of the people was worst in Mandrael at that time, while in Karauli the children were the first to show signs of deterioration.

4. The Table (Appendix No. II) showing the numbers in receipt of relief throughout the Famine will perhaps indicate the course of the distress, but though famine was not officially declared till the 1st January it certainly existed, in fact when I reached Karauli at the end of November 1905. After examining the situation I formed the opinion that 24,62,250 units would require to be relieved. The actual numbers relieved were 15,26,854.

5. It was anticipated that distress would become very acute during the hot weather months, but it is curious to observe that contrary to expectation the numbers in receipt of relief actually showed a decrease in the month of April and never reached the anticipated maximum. The reason for this was that a very much better Rabi crop was realised than was hoped for. The wells held out satisfactorily, and very large areas of land in river beds and similar places which had never before been cultivated were pressed into service, and fine crops were realised from them. The banks of the Chambal and the Banas rivers especially proved of the greatest assistance, and materially lessened the distress in the lowlands of Mandrael and Utgir.

6. Distress seems to have reached its height throughout the State during March, and fortunately by then relief measures were well forward and we were prepared to meet the emergency. By the 1st January there were a few cases of extreme emaciation, which found their way to the poorhouses. On the whole, however, extreme emaciation was uncommon, and as a side issue I may remark that physical condition generally showed great improvement with the opening and extension of relief works and poorhouses. Had relief measures not been organised when they were, people would undoubtedly have died of starvation, and the situation was only just taken in hand in time.

IV.—General Narrative.

1. Owing to the deficiency of the rainfall up to the end of August 1905, and the general failure of the Kharif harvest, it was obvious that a serious situation would be created.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General visited Bharatpur early in September 1905, and held a conference to consider what measures

5. On the latter road a work section had already been opened as a Test work by the State, as well as kankar collection and repairs on the metalled road leading to Hindaun Road Station. Two of the subordinates who were brought by Mr. Judd to Karauli were placed in charge of works, and two were deputed on survey duty. This was the position which I found on arrival in Karauli as Political Officer on the 21st November 1905.

6. My orders were to open works on approved principles, to report on the degree of distress throughout the State, and to at once obtain complete control over all expenditure on Famine Administration. The Government Famine Loan of Rs. 1,00,000 was placed at my disposal, as in view of recent disclosures, it was decided that the supervision of a British Officer over famine expenditure was necessary to insure that the money was applied only to the purpose for which it had been granted. The only way to insure this was to deposit the money with the local bankers, and to issue cheques as required under my own signature to subordinate officials, which was the actual course adopted. A very brief survey of the situation was sufficient to show that there was no time to be lost in organising relief measures, as distress was already becoming acute, notably in Mandrael, Machilpur, the Dang, and the northern half of the Hazur Tahsil, through all which portions of the State I made tours as soon as possible, spending an interval of a few days between the tours in returning to Karauli to continue the work of organisation.

7. The task before me was a difficult one, everything was in a state of chaos, the State Engineer had not arrived, the P. W. establishment which had been brought by Mr. Judd was inadequate to meet the situation, there was no pre-arranged programme of either major departmental works or village works, no central officer or central famine office had been thought of, and the local material available for subordinate appointments was not promising, and lastly the State Officials almost without exception from the highest downwards behaved with apathy almost amounting to obstruction, and evidently regarded the campaign against the Famine which I had come to conduct as a useless expenditure of State money and energy. Shortly after my arrival here I secured the services of an Overseer with Famine experience who had worked under me in the Famine of 1900, and on whom I could rely. This enabled me to depute him at once to the Machilpur Tahsil to open a tank repair work there which I had ascertained could be taken up at once, and where relief was most urgently required.

Overseer Barkatullah was despatched to Sillaoti with imprest money, tools which I had purchased locally, and some Subordinates as Moharrirs, and the work was opened on 1st December 1905. Meanwhile I reorganised the work on the Hindaun Road and placed it under one of the Subordinates of the Public Works Department. This work served as a useful training ground for subordinate establishment such as Time-keepers, Moharrirs and Mates.

8. The Revenue Superintendent of the State was appointed Central Officer, and accompanied me on a tour of inspection through the Mandrael and Utgir Tahsils, during which I was able to open a few small works to keep matters going for a time. Mr. Dady did not arrive till the 5th December 1905, when all the larger works at Sillaoti, Hindaun Road, Kaila Road and Koobnagar Tank were made over to him to get into order, and he at once commenced to

organise a Public Works Department to obtain the necessary clerical and outdoor establishment, survey instruments, tools, etc. It would be tedious to describe the course of events in too minute detail, and the difficulties which confronted one during the time occupied in organising the whole machinery of Famine Relief administration, the outline of which was accomplished by 1st January 1906. The Central Officer originally appointed was very soon found to be useless, the Assistant Revenue Superintendent Hafiz Asghar Ali, with whom I was previously acquainted, and on whom I could rely was then appointed, but, owing to his ignorance of English and the want of a proper office establishment, which had to be obtained from outside, the Central Office got into a state of confusion, and soon after 1st January 1906, I arranged for the appointment R. S. B. Bhola Nath Chatterjee; under his management and by dint of constant hard work the Central Office very soon began to perform the duties alloted to it, a competent office establishment, with an English Clerk, and accountant, was secured. H. Asghar Ali, a hard-working and reliable State Official, with a thorough knowledge of the country and the people, was appointed to assist the Central Officer for general touring and inspection work.

9. I may here remark that it soon became obvious to me that it would not be possible to organise and conduct the administration of famine relief by relying on the assistance of the State Council. I therefore very shortly took the reins entirely in my own hands, with the Central Officer and the State Engineer working directly and solely under my orders, while allotments of money for expenditure were made from time to time as required to the Subordinate Officers by cheques issued under my signature, and the two officers named above selected suitable persons for subordinate posts under them. I would explain that such action was rendered necessary entirely owing to the apathy of the State officials in power, who were in fact positively obstructive, and the district officials were at first similarly inclined. This being so I had no alternative but to act as I did. The State Engineer, Mr. Dady, complained of similar difficulties, which continued till resistance was found by the objectors to be useless.

10. Meanwhile Mr. Dady was busily engaged in inspecting promising sites for tank projects, collecting establishment, and comencing survey operations. In addition to this, work on the Kaila and Hindaun Roads was gradually extended, at the same time the Central Office was engaged in preparing lists of village works, eighty-one of which were carried out during the famine. By means of these works the situation was kept fairly well in hand, and by the third week of December, by which time the number of village works all over the State was considerably increased, wandering began to cease, and the need for increased labour was met, but at the same time, large works were very urgently required as the demand for labour was increasing, and it was a constant cause of anxiety as to how to arrange for the opening of new village works to replace those which were exhausted. Mr. Dady was engaged in

getting out surveys and plans for larger departmental works, but this work could not be completed in a hurry and delay was inevitable.

11. On 20th December 1905, Mr. Manners Smith, Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, kindly visited the State and examined certain promising projects in the Hazur and Machilpur Tahsils, during the short time he was able to remain here. An Overseer was left by him to carry out surveys at Madanpur and Rundh-kapura in the Machilpur Tahsil, the former of which was subsequently opened to famine relief labour; arrangements were also made for the survey of the site selected by Mr. Manners Smith at Attaiwa in the Hazur Tahsil.

12. Appendix III is a map showing the Departmental works executed under Mr. Dady's supervision, units relieved on each, and whether original works or repairs. These works will be separately discussed under the heading of Public Works Relief. During the month of December 1905, while I was on tour in Machilpur, I arranged for the opening of a poorhouse to Machilpur City, as the need for such an institution for the relief of the aged and infirm was evident. A suitable building was selected outside the town, and with some slight repairs and alteration was soon made suitable for occupation. This institution was placed under the charge of the Hospital Assistant at the Machilpur Dispensary, assisted by the usual staff as authorised by the Famine Code for Native States.

On my return to Karauli on December 17th to meet Mr. Manners-Smith I commenced to make arrangements for the opening of a central poorhouse at the capital. The State authorities were averse to this measure, urging that as a large sum of money was allowed in the State Budget under the heading of charity for the relief of the poor, there was no necessity for a properly organised poorhouse. Seeing that the city was full of beggars the relief afforded by the State was evidently totally inadequate, and consisted of a few handfuls of grain thrown to starving individuals to scramble for. I of course paid no head to these frivolous objections. A suitable site for the construction of a poorhouse was selected at a sufficient distance from the city, the plan of the building, water-supply, and other details was settled, and I called on R. S. B. Bhola Nath Chatterjee to assist me in constructing and organising the institution, which I was anxious to open on 1st January 1906.

13. I appointed R. S. B. Bhola Nath Chatterjee as Superintendent of poorhouses, with Bhawani Singh (the Municipal Secretary, who is a qualified Hospital Assistant and acts as Medical Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja) as Assistant Superintendent of the poorhouse to be constructed at Karauli, to remain constantly on the spot and superintend the management of this institution. By working almost night and day the poorhouse was ready to be opened by the 1st of January, and it was very gratifying to me to find on returning from tour in the Machilpur tahsil on 29th December 1905 that such good progress had been made.

The building was constructed in the shape of a square 360 feet × 334 feet, with barracks on three sides of the square opened towards the centre, sufficient to accommodate over 400 inmates. The kitchens, wash-houses, store-rooms, work sheds, dispensary and accommodation for establishment occupied the centre and fourth side of the square. The buildings were entirely constructed of red sandstone slabs which are readily procurable in Karauli. The water supply was obtained from a well close by in a State garden, the water for washing and cooking purposes being conducted from the well to the poorhouse by a tin pipe; water for drinking purposes was distributed by the "Piao system."

The poor-house was formally opened on 1st January 1906, when 100 inmates were admitted. The institution was provided with a Hospital Assistant and a Compounder, and all the establishment necessary as laid down in Handbook for Native States. A statement marked Appendix IV giving statistics of the number of persons relieved in the poorhouse and in the branch poorhouses of Mandrael and Machilpur is attached to this report. Out of a total number of 9[illegible],273 units who were relieved in the Central poor-house only 19 deaths occurred from the time it was opened till the day it was closed on 1st September 1906. I attribute this very favourable result mainly to the careful supervision and excellent arrangements made by Dr. Bhawani Singh, coupled with a good water supply and a healthy open situation.

The manner in which cases of emaciation improved after admission proved that the ration was sufficient, and that they were being properly attended to by the Medical Staff. The authorised code ration was supplemented by Mellins food, milk, etc., for those in need of special diet, and were provided from the Charitable Fund collected locally. The inmates were employed in duties connected with the poorhouse and other light labour, including weaving, grinding, rope and carpet-making. Every admission was vaccinated till the hot weather made it impossible, and only three cases of small-pox, one of which proved fatal,

19. A reference to Appendix III B will show the various works opened to relief labour throughout the famine period.

20. In the first week in January 1906, 4,064 persons were in receipt of relief under all heads, while at the commencement of February 1906, this number had grown to 5,346, and on the 1st of March to 9,991, which latter figure was the maximum reached during the famine. Details of the totals on each form of relief will be seen by reference to Appendix No. II, giving the number of persons on receipt of relief for each fortnight. Distress continued to increase throughout February and March 1906, and continued severe up to the reaping of the Rabi harvest about April the 15th, after which it did not increase to the extent anticipated, in fact the harvesting of the Rabi appears to have greatly eased the situation.

21. The Central Officer and the Public Works Department had their resources taxed to the uttermost to provide the work required for the large increase in the number of labourers during February 1906. The district where most difficulty was experienced in providing sufficient labourers was in the *Tarera* or lowlands of Mandrael, owing to the lack of sites of village works and the absence of surveys and estimates of projects for execution by the Public Works Department.

22. I visited Mandrael at the end of January 1906, and found work inadequate, but with the assistance of a Supervisor of the Public Works Department, I was enabled to meet what threatened to be a difficult situation by opening the "Mandrael Tank" to Departmental relief labour after a rough survey had been made. The detailed surveys and estimates were completed later on, and a supervisor was left on survey duty, preparing estimates for the construction of a cart road from Mandrael to Rajghat to connect the former with the Gwalior Light Railway Station at Sabalgarh. This last work was opened on 24th February 1906, and another small tank near Mandrael was opened on the 9th February 1906, and another on 3rd March 1906. These works followed by a larger project at Dhaoli, sufficed to meet all demands for labour till the closure of works, and drew labourers from the Dang as well as from the country lying between Mandrael and Utgir.

Officer and caught the cashier and moharrir preparing fictitious muster rolls. They were duly arrested and punished.

24. The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, visited Karauli in February and inspected the Central Poorhouse and the works on the Hindaun and Kaila Road, and after offering suggestions for the improvement of the organisation on these works in certain details, expressed his satisfaction of the manner in which the poorhouse had been organised and with the work in general.

25. A list of irrigation wells to be dug was prepared in the Central Office, and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was allotted for the purpose. The money was advanced in instalments, and well-sinking in villages was commenced from the 1st of April 1906, and enabled village works to be generally closed and labour to be concentrated on the larger departmental works such as Madanpur, Dhaoli, Kaserh and Rudor, which had by then been opened. The plans and estimates of the Madanpur tank project in the Machilpur Tahsil were received from the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Manners Smith, and the scheme was approved by him, and the work was at once commenced on the 8th March 1906. All small works in the Machilpur Tahsil were closed and labour concentrated on Madanpur, which however remained unfinished when famine relief labour came to a close on the 15th August 1906. This work afforded ample relief to all persons in need of labour in the Machilpur Tahsil, and was well organised in every detail.

The reason for its not having been completed during the famine is that the number of persons who sought relief was far less than generally anticipated, added to which the opening of work on the Hindaun section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway drew many labourers by the high wages obtainable, who would otherwise have resorted to the Madanpur relief works; so much was this so that a slight raising of the task was sufficient to send many people away to the Railway work. During the month of April all village works in progress were finished off and brought to a close, leaving only the larger departmental works such as Kaila Road, Madanpur, Dhaoli, Rajghat Road and others to be carried on till the end of the famine, such larger works proving far more economical and easier of supervision than the network of small non-departmental village works which had unavoidably formed the backbone of relief works hitherto. Distress remained stationary till the break of the monsoon, and the Departmental relief works cited above were adequate for its relief.

26. The first rain of the monsoon fell on the 17th June 1906, and though sufficient in places to enable ploughing to be commenced, was generally light and unevenly distributed, and it was not till the 1st July that the first generally heavy rainfall occurred. After that persons began to leave relief works rapidly and to betake themselves to labour in the fields. The numbers in poorhouses also decreased.

27. Good rain having been received on the 7th July 1906, also on

the 30th and 31st of July 1906, and 1st of August 1906, it was decided that relief works might be closed, and this was done on the 15th August 1906. The works uncompleted at the end of the famine, namely Madanpur, Dhaoli, Rudor and Kaserh are being carried on by ordinary daily labour. The poorhouses at Machilpur, Mandrael and at the capital were closed on 30th August 1906, thus bringing the famine relief operations to an end.

28. That there were many difficulties to contend with, more especially in the earlier months of the famine, when order had to be evolved out of the chaos existing in Karauli, as I found it when I arrived there, will perhaps be understood from this report, though I have omitted to mention many difficulties with which all concerned in fighting the famine had to contend in Karauli, and which greatly hampered the officers concerned. In spite of this however I venture to hope that some degree of success was attained.

V.—Relief Measures.

1. The measures of relief carried out during the famine consisted of (1) Departmental Relief Works, Major and Minor, (2) Village Works, (3) Gratuitous Relief in Poorhouses and by Doles.

2. The general organisation, supervision, and control of all measures of Famine Relief rested with the Political Officer deputed to Karauli in charge of Famine Relief operations. The two principal officials working under the Political Officer were (1) Mr. A. W. Dady, State Engineer, who was placed in charge of all matters connected with the organisation of the State Public Works Department, the survey of projects and the opening and conduct of all major and minor Departmental relief works and details connected therewith; (2) the Central Officer Rai Sahab Bhola Nath Chatterjee.

I have explained that previous to the appointment of R. S. Bhola Nath as Central Officer on January 15th 1906, the Central Office was in a disorganised state, lacking adequate establishment, and incompetent to carry out the duties assigned to it by the Famine Code. The Central Officer's duties were to thoroughly reorganise this Office, to collect information regarding suitable village works, and to open these to Relief labour from time to time as required. It was also his duty to arrange for the supervision and execution of these works and provision of funds for payment of workers, and establishment thereon. All weekly and monthly reports, and Famine returns, were compiled in the Central Office. The other miscellaneous duties entrusted to the Central Officer were :—

(a) The appointment of suitable persons as "Officers-in-charge" on Major works, with duties as defined in the Code;

(b) The general supervision of the work of the Circle Inspectors;

(c) Medical arrangements on works and poorhouses;

(d) Importation of grass for State animals;

(e) Preparation of lists of wells to be dug during the hot weather months;

(f) Taccavi advances.

3. *Gratuitous Relief by Poor-houses and Doles.*—The duty of organising and supervising poorhouse administration and relief by doles was entrusted to the Central Officer, who was styled "Superintendent of Poorhouses," assisted by the Municipal Secretary, Bhawani Singh, who closely supervised every detail in connection with the Central Poorhouse free of remuneration. The poorhouses at Mandrael and Machilpur were placed under the supervision of the Hospital Assistants at these places, for which extra allowances were granted to them. The distribution of doles both at Head-quarters and in the Districts was placed under the supervision of the same three officers.

4. It will now be convenient to describe the method of financing the operations of Famine Relief. Funds for Famine expenditure were drawn from the Agra Treasury from time to time under the signature of the Political Officer on the authority of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, from the Government Famine Loan.

5. Money so drawn was placed in deposit with the Agent of R. B. Seth Mulchand Nemi Chand of Ajmer, at Karauli, who maintained a special account of this money, which was drawn on as required for payment to Subordinate Officers by cheques issued by the Political Officer and marked "Famine Account."

6. Funds required by the Public Works Department were made available from the Famine account by credit notes on Mr. Dady's demand, to be duly accounted for by him in the usual manner and subject to audit.

7. The State Engineer was required to obtain the sanction of the Political Officer for the entertainment of any permanent establishment over and above the scale sanctioned by the latter in the first instance.

8. For other items of expenditure such as pay of permanent establishment, office contingencies, purchase of surveying instruments, tools, plant, and so forth a regular Budget estimate was drawn up beyond which the State Engineer was not permitted to incur expenditure without special reference. Estimates of projects to be opened were submitted to the Political Officer for sanction, with an explanatory note by the State Engineer.

Budget estimates under all heads of expenditure under the control of the Central Officer were framed. No extra permanent establishment was permitted to be entertained without the previous permission of the Political Officer, who also sanctioned the construction of village works and wells on the recommendation of the Central Officer. The latter was authorised to incur extraordinary expenditure in anticipation of sanction up to Rs 100 without reference.

11. In order to provide for the audit of expenditure incurred by the State Engineer and Central Officer it was found necessary to engage a trained Accountant for the purpose. The work of auditing the accounts was carried out in the Political Office as the Financial Member of the State Council had already more work than he could dispose off.

It must not be supposed that all the foregoing arrangements which have been described could be organised rapidly, and it was not till February that matters began to run smoothly.

Organisation of the Relief System.

1. I will now briefly describe the organisation of the relief system on works executed by the Public Works Department. A subordinate of the Public Works Department was placed in charge of each major work or a group of minor works, assisted by the necessary complement of mistris according to the nature and magnitude of the work. Cashiers, time-keepers and moharrirs were appointed in proportion to the number of workers as laid down in the Handbook of Famine Administration.

2. The subordinate in charge was required to submit daily reports on the number of units relieved, the total amount of wages disbursed, and the quantity of work executed. A system of Dak runners was organised for the purpose of conveying these reports to Head-quarters.

3. Each subordinate in charge of work was supplied with an imprest varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500, for which he had to account. The actual disbursement was made by the cashier assisted by the time-keepers and moharrirs, and certified to by the Subordinate-in-charge. Some difficulty was at first experienced in completing the payment of wages daily where large number of workers were employed owing to the inexperience of the staff. The defect was eventually remedied by making payment to each gang simultaneously through the mates, who paid each individual in their respective gangs under the supervision of the time-keepers and moharrirs.

4. Printed muster roll forms similar to those in use in Bharatpur showing the daily attendance and the class of workers by gangs for collective periods of 14 days were introduced, which were in turn checked with the daily reports referred to above. In the early part of the famine the method of tasking the gangs was very imperfect owing to inexperience and the absence of local prevailing rates Later on however a set of tables for use in tasking and proportioning gangs for earthwork and kankar collection was drawn up by Mr. Dady and was found extremly useful,* as did also the printed form of note-book introduced and supplied to subordinates.

* Specimen sheet attached and marked XI, Appendix No. XI.

5. During the latter half of Famine relief operations the working system and management on the Departmental works was greatly improved, and in some instances would have compared favourably with works in any locality.

6. Hutting arrangements for the workers were made on all the larger works, grass screens being used for the purpose.

7. A Hospital Assistant and Compounder were deputed in medical charge of the works at Madanpur, Kaila Road work and Hindaun Road work, with an adequate supply of drugs, for which the dispensary in the Central Poorhouse formed the issuing depot. For the works in the vicinity of Mandrael the Hospital Assistant at the latter place was deputed to look after the health of the workers, and received an additional remuneration for doing so according to the number of workers employed

8. Bunnias' shops were established at the larger works for the supply of grain to workers, the daily selling rate of the grain being exhibited on a board placed near the shop.

9. The sources of drinking-water supply were carefully guarded and treated with permanganate of potash, and the method of distribution to workers was by the "Piao" system. The efficiency of the sanitary and medical arrangements is evidenced by the uniformly good health of the workers.

10. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of copper pice for payments to workers, and arrangements had to be made to bring a large supply from the Agra Treasury.

11. Mr. Dady has brought to notice the difficulty that was experienced in obtaining suitable subordinates owing to the prevalence of famine in other parts. The material obtained was certainly very inferior in many instances. In the case of one man the testimonials on which he was engaged were forged, and others engaged on excellent testimonials were absolutely incapable of either surveying or organising or managing works, and the delays and the mismanagement caused by these men were not easily remedied and were most exasperating. I consider that most of the defects in the famine administration were due to this cause. Some indeed there were who worked excellently and proved themselves to be invaluable, chief among whom was Overseer Barkatullah, who was placed in charge of the Madanpur tank work. Mr. Dady's report on the work of the Public Works Department during the Famine is attached, and will afford more detail than can conveniently be included in this report.

12. In addition to Relief works carried out departmentally I should mention that the Modified Contract System was also resorted to and given a fair trial. Subsequently it was entirely abandoned as it was

found that it was impossible to arrange for sufficient supervision and inspection to ensure that the contractor was acting up to his agreement to enlist all applicants for labour. Experience proved that the relief afforded by this system is very inadequate, and in most cases it was obvious that the contractors having secured a special rate to allow of their employing weekly labour and so on, were making what they could out of the contract and employing only those persons in good physical condition. On the Kaila and Hindaun Road works I arranged that sections should be carried out alternately by daily and modified contract labour. This was found to work well as it ensured all persons applying for labour being employed on one or the other, and in addition to this wholesome competition was established. Having satisfied myself that the modified contract system could not be relied on to afford efficient relief, and that it was unsafe to rely on it, all works were carried out departmentally as regular Famine Relief Works. The only works where the Contract system remained throughout were the Khoobnagar Tank and the Hindaun and Kaila and Vicinity Road works.

I do not of course refer to those portions of works which required skilled labour, and which were made over to a Contractor in the ordinary manner.

13 The organisation of the relief system on non-Departmental works which were carried out under the orders of the Central Officer may now be reviewed. The official immediately responsible for the execution of the work and that the money for which be had to account was properly expended was the Tahsildar concerned, and the work was carried out under the supervision of the Patwari or other subordinate Revenue Official. Daily payments to labourers were made, and each work was provided with the authorised number of moharrirs for maintaining the Muster Rolls according to the number of persons employed.

The form of Muster Rolls was the same as used in the Public Works Department, and the gang system was adhered to. It was not to be hoped that the method of tasking the gangs and of properly proportioning them would be accurately carried out in view of the inexperience and want of intelligence of the material available for employment on these works.

Tasks were, however, allotted according to the nature of the soil, and were properly marked out, but the proportionment of diggers to carriers was very defective, and task executed was deficient. The actual work was well carried out, and some mistries who were secured and appointed to supervise groups of works proved of great value, and efficient arrangements for masonry waste-water weirs were made wherever required. As time went on the organisation on these small works improved with experience gained, and though the chief fault, namely, that the proportionment of diggers to carriers was not properly made could not be rectified, yet the works on the whole were well conducted, and fulfilled their purpose at a time when everything was being organised at high pressure to meet the urgency of the situation.

14. The Tahsildars were appointed as Circle Inspectors for each of the Tahsils, but they performed their duties very unsatisfactorily and were apathetic and indolent. So much was this the case that as time went on it was found necessary to appoint and pay specially-selected persons in their place for the purpose of carrying out a thorough village-to-village inspection, and to ensure that persons in want of labour were drafted to works instead of being allowed to remain at home to die of starvation. Printed notices showing the exact places where works were in progress were widely distributed in all villages so as to keep people informed of where they could find a livelihood. Both in Departmental and village works the great difficulty was the large excess of women and children over men, so that women had to be employed as diggers on a reduced task.

Charitable Relief.

15. A Committee was formed on the 1st January 1906 at a meeting called by the Political Officer, for the purpose of collecting and distributing funds for charitable purposes. The amount collected was small, and the call for money for this laudable object met with little response.

The total amount collected ~~up to 15th July~~ amounted to Rs. 400, including subscriptions and monthly donations. Many of the persons who entered their names as subscribers never paid the money they promised in spite of efforts to obtain their subscriptions. The fund was devoted to supplying clothing to persons in the poor-houses, most of whom were sorely in need of garments. It was also utilised in supplying extra diet and medical comforts to children and elderly and infirm persons, and cases of emaciation in the poor-houses. An adequate supply of Mellins' Food, sago, milk and so forth was kept and proved of the greatest value.

16. A grant of Rs. 30,000 was generously made from the Indian Famine Trust Fund for distribution to impoverished cultivators to enable them to purchase cattle and seed grain, and to give a fresh start in life to those who had lost their all in the Famine. Lists of the most deserving persons in all the Tahsils were made out, and the money was distributed in the presence of the Political Officer, assisted by Rai Sahib Bhola Nath and other Members of the Local Charitable Committee.

repayment would be demanded, and each recipient was given a printed paper to this effect as a voucher. The people expressed great gratitude in their crude way for the money distributed, but the people of Karauli are so utterly ignorant and backward that it is hard to make them realise that money is being granted as a gift, or to make them understand whence it was obtained.

VI.—Statistics and Cost of Relief.

1. The Appendices attached to this report will show statistics regarding all important matters connected with the Famine Relief operations carried out in the Karauli State. It will however be convenient to note a few important figures set forth in these statistical tables.

2. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 2,33,586, and the total number of units relieved amounted to 15,26,854, which is equivalent to 9·84 times of the total population of the State.

Appendix XII.

3. The expenditure includes various items which should be excluded in calculating the incidence of units relieved per one rupee of expenditure, such as taccavi advances, Rs. 10,984; importation of fodder, Rs. 13,797; and other items, including cost of survey instruments, and so forth, Rs. 12,911.

4. If we take the cost of wages to workers on work, wages to dependents on works, cost of establishment on works and other miscellaneous charges debitable to works, we get an expenditure of Rs. 180,286, which gives an incidence of 8·5 workers relieved per one rupee.

5. The statistics regarding gratuitous relief show that 1,24,929 units were relieved in poorhouses, and doles at a total cost of Rs. 15,608, including all charges, which gives an incidence of 8·0 units relieved per Re. 1, and a ratio of ·80 of the total population.

(Appendix No. VIII c).

6. 11,09,339 units were relieved on works as "workers," which gives a ratio of 7·15 of the population.

(Appendix No. II).

7. 292,586 units were relieved as dependents on works, which gives a ratio of 1·09 of the population.

(Appendix No. II).

General, and the Government of India came to the assistance of the State with a loan of three lakhs for famine and other absolutely necessary administrative expenditure.

Nature and Utility.

10. As regards the works constructed with famine labour the small non-departmental and village works may first be considered, Appendix No. VII, A. and B., or map of Karauli State, which give a list of such works and the locality where situated.

11. Out of a total of eighty works forty-one were repair works, chiefly to small irrigation tanks or "Pokhars."

12. Of the remaining thirty-nine, five represent the number of newly constructed "Pokhars," and thirty-four the number of new wells excavated. I should explain that "Pokhar" is a local name for any small irrigation bund constructed in the hilly parts of the State to utilise the surface water running off the stony hillsides. These "Pokhars" are frequently constructed in a series one below the other the whole length of a valley, the overflow from one passing into the next below it and so on.

13. These "Pokhars" serve two purposes: the first being to enable rice cultivation to be carried on in the bed in which a Rabi crop is subsequently sown, and secondly to prevent the erosion and ultimate disappearance of culturable ground by the strong rush of water off the stony hillsides during heavy rain. Such destruction of culturable land from the above cause is going on every year in Karauli, and it is only by the construction of suitable bunds that its progress can be arrested and ground reclaimed.

These small tanks and "Pokhars" which were constructed as village works, although affording little protection against famine, must for reasons stated above be considered works of distinct utility, added to which they yield a very useful return for the money expended on them. They are easily constructed, and form admirable village works in famine times.

14. As regards the utility of the wells which were constructed during the famine, comment is unnecessary, and I have already remarked in this report on the advisability of adding to the number of existing wells in this State.

15. A reference to Appendix No. VI will show that the actual cost of village works amounted to Rs. 20,532, and it is estimated by the Central Officer that had these same works been executed by ordinary daily labour and wages, the cost would have amounted to Rs. ~~26,000~~ 15,400,
so that it would appear that the cost of village works executed by famine labour in Karauli is 25 per cent. more expensive than works carried out in ordinary times.

It is estimated that a return of 11 per cent. on the capital expended will be realised from the village works constructed during the Famine, or approximately Rs. 2,200.

16. We may now turn to works constructed departmentally by the Public Works Department under Mr. Dady's supervision. To examine in detail the utility of each work would add unduly to the length of this report, and the matter has moreover been fully treated in Mr. Dady's own report on these works. Before taking up any of the works the question of the utility and the probable return on the estimated capital expenditure was always carefully considered. Taken as a whole all the works carried out may be considered useful, the return to be derived from tank works being direct, while the return from road repairs is indirect.

The Public Works Department executed repairs on eight tanks and constructed eleven new tanks. The metalled road to Hindaun Road Station was also repaired, remetalled and improved, and all roads in the vicinity of the Capital were also repaired. The fair-weather road to Kaila, fifteen miles from Karauli, was improved, and is now ready for metalling, and sufficient material, metal and soling has been collected throughout its whole length.

The utility of the tank works executed is fully discussed in the attached report by Mr Dady, the State Engineer.

As regards the road works. The utility of the work on the Hindaun road requires no comment. The road forms the main line of communication with the Railway It was in a deplorable state when Mr. Dady took it over for want of repairs. It has now been put into good order, and many improvements made, and a supply of metal sufficient for four years collected.

The Kaila Road is of small direct utility. It was opened owing to the urgency of the situation by Mr. Judd when he visited this State early in November, and had to be continued and extended owing to there being no other work available for the relief of the people in that part of the State which was severely affected. The plans and estimates of a tank project at Attaiwa, which would have taken the place of the Kaila Road work, were not completed in time to take up the work so as to complete it by the break of the monsoon. Material for the metalling of the Kaila road has been collected, and His Highness is very anxious that the road should be metalled, and if this were done it would certainly open up communications with a very fertile portion of the State.

The fair-weather road constructed from Mandrael to Rajghat on the Chambal is a useful work intended to connect Mandrael with Sabalgarh Station on the Gwalior Light Railway.

VII.—Indirect Relief—Suspensions and Remissions of Land Revenue, Loans and Advances.

In para. 1 of Chapter II of this report reference has been made to the hardship which was being inflicted in the collection of the revenue on

the Kharif crop. Strong representations on the subject were made to the Durbar, with the result that out of a demand of Rs. 2,06,575, only Rs. 51,159 were realised, or only about 4 annas in the rupee; the remainder was suspended, which represents a suspension of 12 annas.

2. As regards the Rabi collection only Rs. 33,467 were realised out of a demand of Rs. 1,20,145, representing a suspension of 11½ annas in the rupee. It was hoped that the Rabi collections would have been better, and in my opinion more could have been realised without inflicting hardship, had the Tahsil officials showed more energy.

From July 1905 to August 1906 recoverable Taccavi loans to agriculturists amounting to Rs. 44,687 were made, bearing an interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

3. The above amounts do not include the sum of Rs. 7,965 expended on the construction of irrigation wells during the famine. It is not customary in Karauli to make advances for well digging, but the State pays for the cost of construction and recovers a yearly percentage on the capital expended from the cultivators.

4. In addition to the Taccavi loans mentioned above a sum of Rs. 30,000 was also distributed to agriculturists as a free grant from the Indian Famine Trust Fund, which has been dealt with in para. V.

VIII.—Food Stocks, Etc.

1. During the whole famine period food stocks were sufficient throughout the State, and imports of food grain were brisk. The chief routes by which grain was imported were (1) to Karauli City by metalled road from Hindaun Road Station, R.-M. Railway, 52 miles; (2) to Machilpur, Hindaun Road Station, to Hindaun at Jaipur, by metalled road, 34 miles, thence to Machilpur by fair-weather road, 12 miles; (3) to Mandrael from Sabalgarh Station, in Gwalior, 12 miles.

2. The subjoined comparative statement of imports during 1905 and 1906 illustrates the large increase in the exports of grain which took place during the famine, and tend to show that the grain merchants were unable to meet the demand for grain by stocks in hand at the commencement of the famine. No interference was made with the trade in the import of grain, and no attempt was made by the State Authorities to interfere with the market price of grain as was done in 1899 and 1900:—

	Mds.
Imports of grain from January to July 1906 ..	84,799
Imports of grain ~~in 1905~~ January to July 1905 ...	60,303
Increase over the last period	24,496

3. Appendix No. VII gives the prices of the principal food grains in Karauli from January 1905 to July 1906, from which it will be seen that January and February prices ruled exorbitantly high, and were in fact higher than in any other State in Rajputana.

4. Happily no increase of violent crime resulted from the famine. The only class of crime which shows any substantial increase as compared with normal times was theft, the number of cases of which amounted to 177 from the period January to July 1906, as against 105 during the corresponding period of 1905.

5. No grain riots took place in any part of the State during the famine.

IX.—Public Health and Mortality.

The public health during the famine period both in the city of Karauli and in the district remained on the whole uniformly good, until cholera broke out at the very end of the time on July the 26th, when one hoped that the period would have been one of singular immunity from epidemic disease.

2. With the exception of a few cases of small-pox in the Central Poorhouse during January and February 1906, and the few cases on the Madanpur tank work in April, the persons in receipt of relief, both on works and in Poorhouses, remained entirely free from epidemic disease of any kind.

3. The Medical Establishment on the larger works and in the Poorhouses took all possible precautionary measures to guard against an outbreak of epidemic disease. The source of drinking-water supply was carefully guarded against contamination, and treated at intervals with permanganate of potash, and the method of distribution was by "Piaos."

4. Appendix No. V, which has already been referred to in this report, shows that only 19 persons died in the Poorhouse, which is eloquent testimony to the good sanitary arrangement: of those that succumbed privation may be said to have been the predisposing cause, and indirectly it may be said that 14 out of the 19 deaths were indirectly due to starvation. A few cases of heat apoplexy occurred among the relief workers during the month of May, some of which proved fatal.

5. Probably owing to the deficiency of rainfall and other predisposing causes an epidemic of cholera broke out in Karauli City on the 16th of July 1906. The epidemic reached its height on 26th July 1906, on which date there were 48 seizures. The maximum number of deaths in one day numbered 19, on 29th July 1906; the total number of seizures amounted to 484, and the total number of deaths 198. Remedial measures were adopted, including liberal applications of permanganate of potash to all sources of drinking-water supply, and the last case of cholera occurred on the ~~16th July~~ 28th August 1906.

XI.—Water and Fodder Supply and Preservation of Cattle.

1. It has already been explained in the previous paragraph of this report that the majority of the pastoral population made their own arrangements for fodder by driving their animals to the grazing grounds of Central India, *viz.*, Goona Bina, Sironj and Jhalawar. The greater number of cattle left behind perished of starvation, while those who migrated to Malwa fared but little better owing to the unsuitability of the grass there to the cattle of this District, which caused great mortality. The cultivating classes, however, managed to keep a few bullocks alive wherewith to irrigate their Rabi crops. Some of these had secured a small stock of fodder from the Kharif, and this was helped out by "Pala," which consists of the leaves of the common Bèr (Zisiphus Jujuba), which is produced in great quantities throughout the State; and where found on sandy soil quickly springs up again after having been cut, and yields a second crop of fodder in the hot weather. The bush being a very thorny one has to be partly dried and the leaves threshed out before they can be given to cattle. The dry leaves of the dwarf Dhao tree with which the Dang, and nearly every hill in Karauli, is covered are also largely used as cattle fodder in Karauli, and were of much assistance during the famine under report.

2. The leaves are shed in January and February, and are swept up and collected and cleaned from sticks and stalks and given to the cattle during the hot-weather months. This latter fodder is utilised not only in famine times but in normal years when grazing is at its lowest ebb in the months of April to June.

3. A large number of buffaloes were saved by feeding them on the leaves of the "Dhak" (Kino) tree, which is very plentiful in the jungles of Karauli. Buffaloes will not eat this leaf when it is newly produced in May and June, so the people collect it and store the leaves during the cold-weather months.

4. The cattle mortality in Jirota owing to a better Kharif harvest was not so serious as in the other Tahsils. It would be a matter of great difficulty, in fact impossible, to arrange for the importation of fodder into a place like Karauli, so far removed from the Railway, in sufficient quantities to keep alive a number of cattle. The expense would be prohibitive, and the State had no money in its Treasury to meet such expenditure.

No attempt had been made by the State authorities to provide a reserve of grass for State animals in case of famine, although in normal years enormous quantities of grass are produced in the large forest areas of the State and allowed to rot. Arrangements had, therefore, to be made to import grass from Sirohi and other places for State animals, and money was advanced to the State Council for the purpose from the Famine loan. The expenditure on this amounted to Rs. 13,000.

5. The water supply from wells held out better than could have been hoped for, and was sufficient throughout for drinking and irrigating

purposes. The Dang usually suffers from drought during April, May and June, but the scarcity of water in this tract was not much more acute than usual as far as the wells are concerned.

6. Many of the perennial streams which abound in the forest-covered tracts of Karauli dried up, leaving only a few pools. These ~~perennial~~ ~~streams~~ were of great assistance in irrigating patches of Rabi cultivation on ground not usually tiled.

A considerable Rabi crop was realised also from the banks of the Chambal River in Mandrael and Utgir on ground not usually accessible to cultivation.

XII.—INFLUENCE OF THE RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION WORKS IN

XIII.—General Remarks on the Working of the Famine Code, the Measure of Success attained, and the Attitude of the People.—Future Outlook.

From the commencement of the organisation of relief measures the aim was to conform as closely as local conditions permitted with the provisions of the Famine Code for Native States. The difficulties experienced in Karauli, and which have been fully dealt with in the narrative portion of this report, will be sufficient to show that it is impossible to expect close compliance with the Code from all the raw material employed in subordinate posts from the commencement.

From the time that people began to learn their duties and works were properly organised, which may be taken as from about the commencement of February, no difficulty was experienced in following the main principals of the Code.

2. No difficulty was experienced in the preparation of the weekly and monthly reports submitted to Government. The Code was strictly adhered to in the Poorhouse from the commencement, and no difficulty was experienced in applying it, and maintaining the prescribed registers and forms.

3. The duties of Circle Inspectors as laid down were very indifferently performed, and it became necessary to appoint specially selected and paid inspectors to replace the Tahsildars, who generally showed great apathy and indolence at the commencement.

4. Owing to lack of previous organisation and people on whom reliance could be placed, gratuitous relief in villages under Chapter V was impossible.

5. Difficulty was experienced in properly proportioning diggers to carriers in the gang, and in assessing the task. On village works this continued till the end, but great improvement took place on departmental works. The instructions on the subject in the Handbook of Famine Administration in Native States, though clear enough, seem to puzzle most Public Works subordinates, and are quite beyond the comprehension of even fairly well-educated natives who have no knowledge of English. A table for the proper adjustment of diggers to carriers according to the lift and lead, and other connected information, should be added to the Handbook. The latter proved of the greatest use and assistance throughout the Famine, and with some slight alterations and modifications in the light of past experience will no doubt be still further improved.

6. The people in Karauli exhibited at first considerable reluctance to avail themselves of work, probably due to distrust. Such works as were in progress when I came to Karauli were more likely to engender distrust than to induce people in need of labour to avail themselves of it. No doubt they did not do a very hard day's work, but they certainly did not receive a sufficient wage. As soon as regular daily payments were arranged for and some organisation and discipline was established, which may

approximately be said to have been from February, the people began to avail themselves of labour much more readily. The general cry was for work in every village, and the people hesitated at first to go off to a work at a distance and reside there. As village works were brought to an end at the end of March, people were obliged to go to the larger works, and resided on the spot.

7. In many instances when fines were imposed for non-execution of the appointed task, people showed their disapproval by leaving the work wholesale. This frequently happened at first, the workers returning after a couple of days and resuming work.

8. From observation during my many and constant tours throughout Karauli State I am of opinion that the people were grateful for the assistance which was afforded to them. I have come across many instances of such gratitude, which was a great encouragement in the task before one.

9. As regards the future outlook, the worst feature is no doubt the scarcity of plough cattle; still the mortality among these will have only been local and not also in Central India and in every district as in the Famine of 1899-1900, and this being so I think it is probable that always given the proviso of good years, the ill effects will disappear in about five years. More cultivators are no doubt wanted, but the scarcity of the latter is not due to the famine but to other causes which the State should remove.

10. Unfortunately the monsoon of 1906 cannot be said to be favourable in North-eastern Rajputana. A prolonged break from the 1st August till the 3rd of September, with the exception of scattered local showers in parts, gave cause for great anxiety, and what promised to be a bumper Kharif harvest was slowly being ruined. Good rain all over the State from the 2nd of September till the 12th, the date of completing this report, has however completely saved the situation, the crops have revived in the most wonderful manner, and those parts where local showers had been received on the 9th, 22nd, 23rd, 30th and 31st of August are now assured a bumper harvest, this being the case in parts of Hazur Tahsil, in the Jirota Tahsil, and parts of Mandrael and Utgir. The Machilpur Tahsil has suffered most, but has now received heavy rain.

11. Unfortunately locusts appeared in large numbers in August, and did some damage to the crops in parts of the State; with the good rainfall of early September they moved off, and after a period of grave anxiety it is now considered safe to rely on a 12-anna harvest; a good Rabi sowing is also now assured. Financially the State will not recover from the effects of the past famine for about five years, provided no more bad years supervene. Agriculturally it should recover in about five years provided a satisfactory Land Revenue system is introduced.

XIV.—Notice of Officers.

Before closing this report I desire to bring to notice the names of those Officers who rendered good service during the Famine, and of whose assistance I desire to record my appreciation.

Mr. Dady, the State Engineer, had had no previous Famine experience, and had many difficulties to contend with, and the task before him was a strenuous one. He worked with conspicuous energy throughout, and was of the greatest assistance in organising the Relief Works which were carried out under his supervision.

Rai Sahib Babu Bholanath Chatterjee, the Central Officer and Superintendent of Poorhouses, worked unremittingly from beginning to end, and I desire to specially bring to notice the good work done by him and Hafiz Asghar Ali. I consider that such measure of success as was attained was to a great extent due to his zealous and loyal co-operation. He received the greatest help both from Hafiz Asghar Ali and from Bhawani Singh, the Superintendent of the Central Poorhouse.

Hafiz Asghar Ali also deserves equal commendation for his zeal and energy, and the valuable services rendered by him. He was constantly on the move throughout the State even in the hottest and most trying times of the year, and without his assistance it would have been a matter of the greatest difficulty to have organised the village relief works which were carried out and to have kept an eye on them when in progress. He is an elderly man, but no day is too long for him, and he has an intimate knowledge of the country and people, and is one of the most useful and reliable officials in Karauli.

Bhawani Singh, the Municipal Secretary, is an old resident of Karauli, and acted as an unpaid Assistant to the Central Officers. He supervised all arrangements in connection with the Central Poorhouse at the Capital, which I consider would have borne favourable comparison with any similar institution elsewhere, and devoted the whole of his time and energy to looking after the welfare of the inmates and the various details in connection with the institution.

The Hospital Assistants, Mangli Parshad at Mandrael and Yasin Khan at Machilpur deserve notice for their good work in superintending the Poorhouses at those places, which were placed under their care, and which afforded much-needed relief in those neighbourhoods.

Karauli:
9th September 1906.

A. B. DRUMMOND, Captain,
Political Officer in Karauli.

FROM

MR. A. W. DADY,

STATE ENGINEER,

KARAULI.

To

THE POLITICAL OFFICER,

KARAULI.

No 1069.

Dated 9th September 1906.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith my final report on the Famine Operations relating to the Public Works Department.

The Report consists of the following :—

1. A general Report with copies of earthwork tables and a Map for reference.

2. A tabulated Statement showing the ratio of units relieved to the population.

3. A Famine Relief-works Programme for 1906-07, with Map.

4. A tabulated Statement showing cost of each work and numbers relieved.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. W. DADY.

Report by Mr. A. W. Dady, State Engineer, on Famine Relief Works, Karauli State, under Public Works Department Management.

1. On my arrival in Karauli on the 8th December 1905, my first duties were the organisation of a Public Works Office and purchase of the necessary furniture, stationery, forms, surveying instruments, tools and other appurtenances and requisites necessary for an Engineer's Office, none of which could be obtained at Karauli.

The following Works Establishment had been engaged previous to my arrival :—

1. Bashir-ud-din, Supervisor.
2. Barkutulla Khan, Overseer.
3. Udmi Ram, Overseer.
4. Ejaz Hassen, } Sub-overseers.
5. Sardar Mohomed, } Sub-overseers.
6. Piyare Lall, } Sub-overseers.

This Establishment was subsequently augmented as necessity arose.

The works in progress on my arrival were as follows :—

(1) *Kaila Road.*—Earthwork and metal collection partly being executed by contract and partly by daily labour under State control.

(2) *Hindaun Road.*—Metal collection and consolidation conducted by daily labour under State control.

(3) *Vicinity Roads.*—Modified contract system.

(4) *Repairs to Tank at Khubnagar.*—Modified contract.

(5) *Salimpur Bund Repairs.*—Modified contract.

(6) *Repairs to Santhalpur ka Tal.*—Modified contract.

(7) *Repairs to Silaoti Tank.*—Daily labour.

All these works were taken over at an early date under Public Works Department contract, and with the *assistance* of the Political Officer and Central Famine Officer a proper system of Relief Works was gradually arranged.

The difficulties to be overcome were considerable, the chief being :—

(1) The utter unpreparedness of the State to embark on Famine Relief operations owing to the absence of a programme of Relief Works.

(2) The silently exhibited disapproval of most of the State Officials to foreign interference in the State affairs.

Later on at the instance of the Political Agent a set of tables for use in tasking relief gangs for earthwork and kunkar collection was prepared. These tables were found extremely useful, and admitted of a proper check being maintained on the work.

Further in order to insure an uniform and tidy system amongst the subordinates of entering up the daily task work a printed type of note-book was drawn up by me, Appendix XI, Final Famine Report, which considerably lightened the subordinates' clerical work and established the uniformity and tidiness aimed at.

Owing to the prevalence of famine in the greater part of Rajputana and parts of the Punjab, and the consequent demand for Public Works Department subordinates, great difficulty was experienced in getting the proper class of subordinates. Some of the subordinates engaged on excellent testimonials (in one instance they were forged) were absolutely incapable either of surveying or organising and managing works, and the delays and mismanagement caused by these men were not easily righted when work had to proceed continuously.

During the latter half of the period of Famine operations the working system and management of the relief works was all that could be desired, and would compare very favourably with operations of greater experience :—

1. The method of tasking gangs was perfected.

2. The daily entry of tasks in the note-books was systematic, uniform, tidy, clear and concise.

3. The sanitary, medical and water-supply arrangements were very good, as was evidenced by the general good health of the people.

4. The confidence of the labourers had been gained.

5. Friendly relations had been established between the Public Works Department Subordinates and Tahsil Officials.

A tabulated statement is furnished further on, detailing a list of works undertaken, the cost of the works, the number of units relieved and other important information.

A short review on each of these works is given below in order of tahsils.

HAZUR TAHSIL.

1. *Kaila Road.*—This road issues from Karauli city to the Kaila Davi shrine, and is 15 miles and 2 furlongs long. The first 3½ miles had been previously metalled and bridged, but the metalled surface had through neglect fallen into a very bad state of disrepair.

The remaining portion of the road is all unmetalled road, neither

bridged nor drained. This unmetalled portion of the road was frightfully cut up for want of maintenance, long and deep ruts were scoured down the centre line by years of successive rain, and in some portions the original alignment could not be used by cart or other traffic, the ruts being 4 to 10 feet deep. The metalled portion was thoroughly repaired and re-sectioned with a 4½-inch layer of rammed kanker. The unmetalled portion of the road has been renewed to its orignal section by filling in all ruts with earth. Three dry masonry culverts and eleven dry stone causeways have been put in in this section to improve the drainage of the road.

His Highness the Maharaja was very anxious that this road should be metalled for its entire length. For this purpose soling stone and kanker (each for a 6-inch layer) has been collected for a considerable length, but the work of consolidation has been left undone owing to close of relief works and want of funds.

The work on this road shows a small result compared to the expenditure incurred, but there is a considerable quantity of material at site, which should be consolidated as soon as funds are available. In a greater portion of the road the kanker had to be brought from distances varying from 1½ to 2 miles, and as the carriage of the kanker was done by famine labour, the cost of the kanker delivered at site was excessively high.

It has been suggested that the cheaper and better plan would have been to collect the kanker at site of quarries and then to carry it to the roadside on donkeys or bullocks. This is very true where means of conveyance are available, but in this State and this year transport animals could not be obtained at any price. To have left the kanker at site of quarries would have entailed great loss by washings away during the monsoons, and a trust in the State for the carriage of the kanker to roadside at some later period from the State Funds would, I am afraid, have been greatly misplaced. Most of the work on this road was done by daily labour and a little by contract.

2. *Hindaun Road.*—This road is the only means of communication between Karauli city and the Railway, and in consequence there is very heavy traffic along the road. The length of road within the Karauli State is a little over 8½ miles; the whole road is metalled, bridged and drained throughout. The metalled surface of the section of the road in the Karauli State was very much cut up, and in some parts dangerous to wheeled traffic. This entire length of the road has been re-sectioned, and has received a renewal coat of kanker consolidation 3 inches thick. All causeways and culverts have been repaired, and the earth side berms have been widened and greatly improved. The road is now in first-class order.

In addition to the above work a quantity of kanker has been collected and stocked in large heaps on the roadside sufficient to give the whole road a second renewal coat of 3 inches. This quantity will suffice to keep the road in repair for at least three years, that is allowing

for renewal once in four years and patch repairs to an aggregate of 1 mile a year. This has been a very useful and satisfactory work, and has been well done. The same remarks regarding carriage of kanker by famine labour apply to this road as recorded in note on the Kaila Road.

The work was carried on partly by departmental daily labour and partly on the modified contract system.

3. *Vicinity Roads.*—These roads consist of a small network of useful roads in the vicinity of the Karauli city, and one length to the Rajaman Tal and stone quarries. The total length of these roads is nearly 5½ miles.

The section from the Rajaman Tal to the Gurdarwaza, a length of 1¾ miles, is subjected to very heavy traffic by carts laden with stone plying from the stone quarries.

The whole of these roads had at some previous date been metalled, bridged and drained throughout, but neglect had reduced them to a deplorable state, far worse than a bad unmetalled track. All these roads have been re-sectioned and have received a renewal coat of kanker 3 inches thick. The rate at which kanker was obtained was very high, for reasons explained in the note on the Kaila Road.

The work was done partly by departmental labour and partly by contract. It is a useful work and has been well done.

4. *Bund at Rudor.*—This bund dams up a deep and narrow nullah to prevent its increasing and washing away the fields about Rudor.

It is mainly a productive work, but it will also aid in raising the water level in the wells about Rudor, and be the means of reclaiming a certain amount of broken-up land.

The water in the wells in the dry season falls as low as 60 to 70 feet from the ground level, and the wells are not of sufficient number to irrigate all the lands in the neighbourhood. By raising the water-level in the wells it will insure a larger "Rabi" crop and in consequence a larger revenue.

The zamindars were very keen on the work being carried out. It is a useful reclamation and protective work, and will afford indirect benefit. The bund is entirely of earth, and has withstood the first rains well, when in one night the water against the bund rose to a height of 21 feet.

The work was conducted wholly by daily labour and was carefully constructed.

5 *Attaywa Tank.*—This is one of the works referred to in Mr. Housden's report, and was inspected by Mr. Manners Smith, Superintending Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works. Plans and Estimates were made out for this work, but after work had been put in hand the zamin-

dars and others reported the work was of no use to them, and it also transpired that the only benefit to be derived from it would be to temple lands, consequently the work was abandoned after a small expenditure had been incurred in preliminary arrangements.

This is a case where half-hearted and prejudicial assistance was afforded by the headmen when information was being obtained regarding proposed works.

6. *Salimpur Bund.*—This work consisted in earthwork repairs to a bund at Salimpur, on the borders of Jaipur State. The work was useful as up-keep to revenue and a necessary repair work. The work was carried out on the modified contract system, and afforded a useful relief work.

Machilpur Tahsil.

7. *Madanpur Tank.*—This is the construction of a large and useful tank at Madanpur in the Machilpur Tahsil.

The site was inspected by Mr. Manners Smith, Superintending Engineer, under whose instruction the plan and estimates for the work were drawn up.

The bund consists of an earthen dam hearted almost for its entire length with a core-wall of masonry; two iron sluices have been provided for regulating the water supply, with irrigation canals about 4 miles long. It was not possible to complete this work within the period of Famine operations, but the completion of the work is being prosecuted from money saved from Famine Funds.

The available storage supply of water in the tank is estimated at 49 million cubic feet, and is capable of irrigating 490 acres of land.

The anticipated yearly return on the cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 2,160, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on estimated cost.

The earthwork has been carried out departmentally by daily labour, and the masonry work by contract.

The whole of the work on Madanpur has been exceedingly well done, and reflects great credit on Burkatulla Khan, Overseer-in-charge.

8. *Chamraola Tank.*—This work consisted of repairing an old tank above Madanpur which had fallen into disuse for want of repairs. The work consisted in renewing the earthwork bund, putting in a pucca masonry sluice, and providing a masonry weir.

The villagers guaranteed a return of Rs. 300 a year should this tank be put into repair.

The tank is a small though useful one, and the money spent on its repairs has been a good outlay.

The earthwork and masonry work on this tank was done departmentally by daily labour.

9. *Silaoti Tank.*—This work constituted a useful relief work in the beginning of the famine operations in the Machilpur Tahsil.

Like all works in this State the tank had been allowed to fall into a state of great disrepair, and the work done to it during the famine operations has perhaps saved it from being obliterated altogether.

The work was carried out by daily labour.

Return—Up-keep of Revenue.

10. *Darha Tank.*—A large old tank at Darha has fallen into a bad state of disrepair. At the time of my inspection of this bund the zamindars guaranteed a yearly revenue of Rs. 1,000 should this tank be repaired and provided with proper sluices for regulating the water supply.

The work of repair was immediately put in hand, and shortly after commencing operations the work was visited by the Political Officer, who asked the zamindars for a confirmation of the guarantee of annual rent made to me.

The zamindars denied all promises of any return for expenditure incurred, and in the interest of the State the Political Officer immediately ordered the close of all repair operations.

After the work had been closed and all the staff and tools, &c., had been transferred to Madanpur the very same zamindars approached the Political Officer with a view to re-opening operations at Darha, and gave a written guarantee for paying a yearly revenue of Rs. 20 per cent. on the estimated cost of repairs of Rs. 6,000, or an annual return of Rs. 1,200.

Unfortunately it was too late to re-open the work as Madanpur had been sanctioned, and work had been put in hand.

The work proposed at Darha consisted in throwing up an earth bund in front of the masonry face-wall and pitching it with stone; two sluices with iron pipes and valves were to be provided at suitable sites, and the weir was to be improved.

This case is another instance which proves how difficult it has been to obtain reliable information regarding benefits of a proposed scheme.

MANDRAEL TAHSIL.

11. *Rajghat Road.*—This is a new cart road constructed between Mandrael and the Chambal river in order to form a through cart communication with Sabalgarh in the Gwalior State, a route through which a considerable quantity of trade traffic occurs.

Previously there was no cart communication between Mandrael and the Chambal river owing to intercepting deep and precipitous

nullahs and ravines. The means of conveyance hitherto used between the river and Mandrael have been pack donkeys and coolies. The road now constructed is a fair-weather road $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, partly bridged and drained.

Owing to the configuration of the ground the alignment of the road was rather difficult, and taken as it has been along nullah beds in parts it will require constant watching for a few years.

For want of time and funds the road has been left incomplete; a few pucca side drains and catchwater drains are necessary, and these should be put in as soon as funds admit.

This road has supplied a long-standing want, and save for the Mirdarghat descent, forms a through communication between Karauli and the border of the Gwalior State. A cart road down the Mirdarghat is now all that is necessary to establish a through cart-road communication. The work has been a very useful one, and was exceedingly well suited to famine relief.

The earthwork was done by departmental daily labour, and the dry stone culverts and causeways by contract.

12. *Dhaoli Tank.*—Operations were started on the construction of a proposed new tank at Dhaoli near Mandrael. Only a small portion of the earthwork has been completed, and owing to the close of famine operations the project was abandoned and left to be brought on to the Programme of relief works in case of a future famine. It is a very reproductive scheme, and is estimated to yield a return of at least 8 per cent. on the estimated cost at Rs. 11,500.

The proposed bund is entirely of earthwork, with masonry core-walls at the small nullah crossings. Provision has also been made in the estimate for a masonry sluice with iron sluice pipes and valves.

The earthwork done up to close of work will improve by a few years' exposure to the monsoons.

It is a pity that this project had to be abandoned. The State might, however, do a little towards gradually completing it by a small yearly expenditure from the Public Works Budget.

13. *Baya Nullah Tank No. I.*—This new tank has been formed by bunding up a natural drainage depression near Mandrael.

The bund consists of an earthen dam with a masonry weir, the object of the tank being bed cultivation and improving the water supply in the wells.

The work was done by daily labour, and appears to have been carelessly supervised by Bashir-ud-Din, Supervisor, who had permitted clods of earth being put on to the bund without being broken. The bund showed danger of breaching on the first burst of the monsoon, but was subsequently strengthened, and is now quite safe.

The tank will also be very useful as affording a drinking water supply for cattle, which is much needed at Mandrael.

14. *Baya Nullah Tank No. 2.*—This is a supplementary tank constructed a little above Baya Nullah Tank No. 1. It consists of an earthen bund and a water weir channel cut into the natural ground. It serves the same object as Baya Nullah No. 1.

Like Baya Nullah Tank No. 1 this also threatened to breach at the burst of the monsoons, but has since been strengthened and rendered safe.

This work was carried out by departmental daily labour.

15. *Ranipura Tank.*--This is a repair work to an old tank near Ranipura, which adjoins Mandrael city. The repairs executed were renewing the earthen dam to its original section and reconstructing the masonry weir carried away at some previous date.

The earthwork was done by daily labour, and the masonry work by contract.

The object of this work has been the upkeep of revenue and saving a useful work from complete ruin.

16. *Mandrial Tank.*—This is the name given to a new tank constructed on the same drainage depression as Ranipura, about three-quarters of a mile lower down. The bund is entirely of earthwork, with a masonry weir at one end.

The earthwork was carried out by daily labour, and the masonry work by contract.

This tank will yield a fair bed cultivation, and will improve the water supply in the wells in its neighbourhood.

17. *Khoobnagar Tank Repairs.*—This work consisted of carrying out repairs to an existing tank at Khoobnagar, situated on the "Dang" in the Mandrael tahsil.

The repairs constituted removing the silt from the bed of the tank, restoring the earthwork on the bund, and a few minor improvements.

No direct return is expected from the repairs done, but they were necessary and useful as a relief measure.

The work was carried out by contract.

18. *Santhalpur ka Tal Repairs.*—Some necessary repairs were carried out to this tank for upkeep of revenue and as a relief measure in the early stage of the famine operations.

19. *Pasala Tank.*—A small expenditure was incurred here in commencing operations on a proposed new tank, but after commencing work it was discovered that the land to be benefitted was jagir land and not State land, and in consequence the scheme was abandoned.

JIROTA TAHSIL.

24. A small expenditure was incurred in commencing operations for a new tank at Sapotra, but as the Nagda-Muttra Railway had drawn away all labour, no labour was forthcoming to continue the work, which in consequence was abandoned for other urgent work in the Utgir Tahsil.

No work was executed in the Jirota tahsil by the Public Works Department, as it was found that the Railway which runs through one corner of the tahsil afforded all the relief that was required. However, in order to insure work for the people a contract on behalf of the State was entered into with the Railway for the supply of four lakhs of ballast collection. The rates to be paid by the Railway was Rs. 2-5-0 per cent. c. ft. inclusive of royalty, and the rate paid on behalf of the State to contractor was Rs. 2-8-0 exclusive of royalty. The royalty on stone is 8 annas per cent. c. ft., so that actually the contractor's rate inclusive of royalty was Rs. 3 per cent. c. ft. That is, work which under normal conditions could be done for Rs. 2-5-0 was under famine circumstances being done for Rs. 3 or a proportion of Rs. $77\frac{1}{12}$ to Rs. 100.

Surveys.—The survey operations had been greatly impeded for the want of subordinates. In three or four instances subordinates engaged for survey duty had to be put on to the charge of relief works in order to replace other useless men. Again during the last month of the famine operations, of those subordinates deputed for survey work two suddenly fell too ill for work of any kind.

Surveys and estimates have been completed for the following work:—

(1) Tank at Gotra.

(2) Tank at Sohara.

(3) Bhoor ka Talao Bhankri.

(4) Dhadoo ka Tal Berdha.

(5) Tank at Rundkapura.

(6) Tank at Dhaoli.

(7) Tank at Attaiwa.

(8) Repairs to Tank at Darha.

(9) Constructing a feeder road to Railway from Sapotra to Naraüli.

(10) Tank at Sapotra.

(11) Repairs to an old Tank at Simarah.

Surveys and estimates of the following projects are under preparation :—

(1) Tank at Lotaha.

(2) Improvements—Stratton fair-weather Road.

(3) Improvements to Nindar Ghat Bridle Path.

(4) Constructing a cart road down Nindar Ghat.

(5) Constructing two new Tanks near Mandrael.

A. W DADY,

6th September 1906.

State Engineer.

APPENDICES.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement showing the Arrears of Revenue in each Tahsil from 1900 to 1905.

No.	Name of Tahsil.	Sambat 1956 1900.			Sambat 1957 1901.			Sambat 1958 1902.			Sambat 1959 1903.			Sambat 1960 1904.			Sambat 1961 1905.			Total.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	70	0	3	989	13	3	738	12	3	1,418	13	9	1,210	8	0	3,484	4	9	7,942	4	3	
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	...			...			...			...			...			1,538	0	3	1,538	0	3	
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	[illegible]	0	3	3,500	11	9	3,333	14	3	1,812	13	6	3,142	3	0	3,821	3	3	16,151	14	0	
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	[illegible]	5	6	5,015	15	3	11,165	6	0	6,132	3	3	5,762	3	9	5,182	8	0	38,790	9	9	
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	3	6,241	14	0	6,035	5	9	7,138	1	3	4,697	1	3	35,075	12	6	
	[illegible] ...	13,812	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,479	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,399	1	3	17,253	3	0	18,723	1	6	99,498	8	3	

APPENDIX No. II.

Fortnightly Statement showing the Total Number of Units relieved under all heads on Departmental and Village Works.

Serial Number.	Name of Fortnight.	Relief Workers.			Gratuitous Relief.			Grand Total.	Ratio of Grand Total to Population of 1,55,000.
		Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poorhouses.	Dole System.	Total.		
1	From 1st Jan. 1906 to 13th Jan. 1906	41,447	4,004	45,451	3,640	...	3,640	49,091	
2	„ 14th Jan. 1906 to 27th Jan. 1906	34,482	6,426	40,908	6,468	...	6,468	47,376	
3	„ 28th Jan. 1906 to 10th Feb. 1906	64,061	17,745	81,806	5,600	518	6,118	87,927	
4	„ 11th Feb. 1906 to 24th Feb. 1906	91,651	21,280	112,931	7,861	1,127	8,988	121,919	
5	„ 25th Feb. 1906 to 10th Mar. 1906	88,669	24,941	113,610	8,085	2,268	10,353	123,963	
6	„ 11th Mar. 1906 to 24th Mar. 1906	81,473	30,030	111,503	7,154	2,471	9,625	121,128	
7	„ 25th Mar. 1906 to 7th April 1906	73,591	25,004	98,595	7,042	2,632	9,674	108,269	
8	„ 8th April 1906 to 21st April 1906	76,041	20,797	96,838	7,476	2,723	10,199	107,037	
9	„ 22nd April 1906 to 5th May 1906	92,260	22,470	114,730	7,245	2,842	10,087	124,817	
10	„ 6th May 1906 to 19th May 1906	82,768	20,272	103,040	5,873	2,716	8,589	111,629	
11	„ 20th May 1906 to 2nd June 1906	70,686	15,330	86,016	6,300	2,835	9,135	95,151	
12	„ 3rd June 1906 to 16th June 1906	83,055	23,856	106,911	6,230	2,828	9,058	115,969	
13	„ 17th June 1906 to 30th June 1906	67,774	21,728	89,502	5,831	2,688	8,519	98,021	
14	„ 31st June 1906 to 14th July 1906	41,230	14,770	56,000	3,794	1,869	5,663	61,663	
15	„ 15th July 1906 to 28th July 1906	41,489	11,032	52,521	2,009	1,694	3,703	56,224	
16	„ 29th July 1906 to 11th Aug. 1906	40,334	9,079	49,413	1,288	1,596	2,884	52,297	
17	„ 12th Aug. 1906 to 25th Aug. 1906	38,325	3,822	42,147	693	1,533	2,226	44,373	
	Total ...	1,109,339	292,586	1,401,925	92,589	32,340	124,929	1,526,854	9·84

Note.—The figures in this table coincide with those supplied in the Weekly Famine Telegrams.

4th September 1906.

B. CHATTERJEE,
Central Officer.


EPARTMENT.